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Control of power converters with hybrid affine models and pulse-width modulated inputs

Carolina Albea, Antonino Sferlazza, Francisco Gordillo, Fabio Gómez-Estern

Abstract—In this paper, hybrid dynamical systems theory is applied to the analysis and control of switched converters with Pulse-Width Modulated (PWM) inputs. The system is described by a state-space model with continuous flows and discrete jumps, without averaged equations. The modulation effects are captured in full without using time-dependent signals, by enlarging the state vector to include the PWM waveform generation process. Furthermore, the sample-and-hold mechanism associated with the sampling frequency is also taken into account with this approach. A control law is proposed based on a Lyapunov function candidate. Furthermore, convergence sets and the steady state jitter, inherent to PWM-based controllers, are analyzed estimating limit sets for the augmented state. Consequently, output chattering can be bounded. By using hybrid dynamical system theory, the control designer gains a deeper understanding of the effect of modulation in the closed-loop dynamics, avoiding the problems associated with the use averaged models. Experimental results validate the proposed method.

Index Terms—Converter control, PWM, hybrid dynamical system, Lyapunov analysis.

I. INTRODUCTION

In electronic power converters, the output of the controller is usually a discrete signal connected to the transistor gates with the aim of driving the output to some desired value. Usually, the design of controllers for this type of systems is based on averaged models that consider the control inputs as continuous signals [1–4]. In order to implement the resulting controller, the computed control signal is discretized using a modulator. The most common modulators use Pulse-Width Modulation [5, 6]. This approach may limit the accuracy of the signals in steady state [7] and even can fail to predict the system behavior

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[8]. Besides, it is usual to ignore the discrete-time nature of the control signals and the sample-and-hold mechanism.

Normally, PWM-based controllers [3, 4] are commonly based on a separation principle: a high-level control algorithm, usually based on a simple model, computes a continuous signal that is converted into a discrete input in the PWM, low-level block. In order for this separation principle to be tractable, the high-level controller is designed based on a model of the plant together with the modulator block that is simplified to keep the linear time-invariance properties. This implies averaging or approximating the exponential matrices by linear expressions, and generally neglecting the specifics of the PWM waveform. The approach works well provided that sampling rates are high. However, it is known that PWM blocks have an effect on the output, [4, 9]. PWM modulation of analogue control signals limits in some ways the degrees of freedom of the control action, as signal values are discrete, and they can only be changed once or a few limited times along the sampling interval. This effect is often ignored, but at a micro scale the signal mismatch causes output jitter in steady state. Nevertheless, a modulator in the system model introduces the challenge of dealing with time-dependent signals and, consequently, non-autonomous dynamics.

There exist control techniques that avoid the use of averaged models and deal directly with the discrete nature of signals, such as sliding mode control [10], model predictive control [11, 12]. Nevertheless, dealing directly with discrete input signals, avoiding the use of PWM gives rise to the loss of an important degree of freedom of the PWM mechanism. With PWM, the switches can be ordered at any instant inside the sampling interval (with a limitation in the total number of switches in this interval); with most of the techniques that avoid the use of averaged models, the control input can only be changed at the sampling instants. This makes it necessary to increase the sampling frequency. A solution was presented in [13] with a high number of LMI conditions to be satisfied, dealing to a conservative result.

Hybrid Dynamical System (HDS) theory can help in building autonomous state-space models of PWM-based switched converters, and also to design suitable controllers. Indeed, HDS theory is a mature framework for analyzing dynamical behaviours made of continuous dynamic fields (flows) and discrete changes in signals (jumps). Following notorious results from the literature [14, 15], it is easy to ascertain the conditions for an autonomous hybrid system to have proper solutions, to avoid conflictive behaviours such as Zeno dynamics, and to ensure stability and steady-state specifications. For relevant results that

will be used here, see also [16–18]. In this context, the authors in [19] proved that, for general systems under some assumptions, that the solutions of an averaged system are suited approximations of the original one, mentioning power converters as application. Nevertheless, these hybrid approaches suffer from the same drawback than other techniques mentioned above: the discrete control input can only be changed at the sampling instants.

Switched power systems often appear in the hybrid framework as affine systems. This class of systems is described by standard state-space equations, where matrices A and B can change depending on the state of the switches, see [20, 21]. There exist several results about controlling switched affine systems without considering PWM. For instance, robust and input-to-state stability has been analyzed in [22]. In [23], and more recently in [24, 25], this framework is presented and applied to DC-DC converters. The main feature in these references is the implementation of an aperiodic sampled-data control signal with arbitrarily fast switching, making possible the appearance of Zeno behaviour. This practical difficulty has been overcome in [26].

This paper aims at designing a control law for power converters with affine models using hybrid dynamical systems theory. An advantage of this approach is to provide a rigorous state-space autonomous model that encompasses all elements of the converter architecture: power converter, PWM and sample-and-hold mechanism. Some results in this paper require sufficiently small sampling intervals, but this is not an *a priori* condition for modeling; it only arises when computing the convergence set, and the relation between chattering and the PWM-sampling period is made explicit.

The novel idea developed here is focused on power converters with only two functioning modes, which are very common in power electronics [27–29]. A new controller is proposed to stabilize a limit cycle, based on a rigorous model, different from the classical averaged models used in the literature. The stability design is obtained at the cost of a harder analysis compared with usual controllers based on averaged models, but the controller implementation does not grow in complexity, and it can be readily adapted to other modulation techniques. Furthermore, an exact estimation is provided for the chattering in steady-state. Finally, experimental results show satisfactory performance of the proposed control loop.

This paper is organized as follows. The problem statement is given in Section II. The hybrid general model of switched PWM-based converters is presented in Section III. In Section IV, the main result is presented. Section V and Section VI present simulation and experimental results, respectively. Finally, the paper closes with a conclusion section.

Notation: Throughout the paper \mathbb{N} denotes the set of the natural numbers, $\{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$, and \mathbb{R} the set of real numbers, \mathbb{R}^n the n -dimensional Euclidean space and $\mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$ the set of all real $n \times m$ matrices. The set of non-negative real numbers is denoted by $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$. $M \succ 0$ (resp. $M \prec 0$)

represents that M is a symmetric positive (resp. negative) definite matrix. 0 is a zero matrix of suited dimensions. $\text{He}(M)$ is the hermitian matrix of M , i.e. $(M + M^\top)$. Finally, $\text{sat}_a^b(\phi)$ is the standard saturation function defined in $\mathbb{R} \mapsto [a, b]$.

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Many switched power systems made of linear components and switching devices can be modelled as switched affine systems, as follows

$$\dot{z} = A_\sigma z + \mathcal{B}_\sigma, \quad (1)$$

where $z \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is the vector of physical state variables, i.e. voltages and currents and $\sigma \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, N-1\}$ is the control input that represents the functioning mode of the converter according to the switching state. Finally, A_σ and \mathcal{B}_σ are matrices of suitable dimensions.

Model (1) covers many applications of power converters, such as the buck converter, the boost converter, the quadratic boost converter, the half bridge converter, the boost inverter, etc. In this paper, only two functioning modes, $N = 2$, are considered.

These systems are generally controlled by continuous-time control inputs, i.e., $\sigma \in \{0, 1\}$ is modelled by a continuous signal $\lambda \in [0, 1]$, obtained via averaging techniques, and implemented in (1) by Pulse Width Modulation (PWM), as depicted in Fig. 1. In this block diagram, $x := z - z_e$, z_e is the desired equilibrium point and $\kappa(x)$ represents a continuous control law saturated within the interval $[0, 1]$. Furthermore, the control law is usually implemented in a digital device in discrete time by sampling the state of the converter $z(t)$ periodically. Thus, the value of λ in Fig. 1 is constant during each sampling interval. The PWM mechanism with a sawtooth carrier is illustrated in Fig. 2.

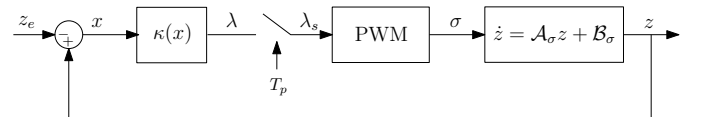


Fig. 1. Feedback scheme.

The control objective is to design a function $\lambda = \kappa(x) : \mathbb{R}^n \mapsto \mathbb{R}$ such that the modulated control signal, $\sigma(\lambda)$, ensures the convergence of z to a given operating point z_e . Due to the sampling mechanism, asymptotic convergence to z_e is not possible, and a chattering phenomenon is unavoidable. In any case, the desired operating point z_e must satisfy the following assumption.

Assumption 1: Given an operating point z_e there exists a $\lambda = \lambda_e \in [0, 1]$ such that the following convex combinations holds,

$$0 = (A_0 + (A_1 - A_0)\lambda_e)z_e + \mathcal{B}_0 + (\mathcal{B}_1 - \mathcal{B}_0)\lambda_e. \quad (2)$$

This standard assumption for switched affine systems ([30, 31]) guarantees the existence of a switched signal for system

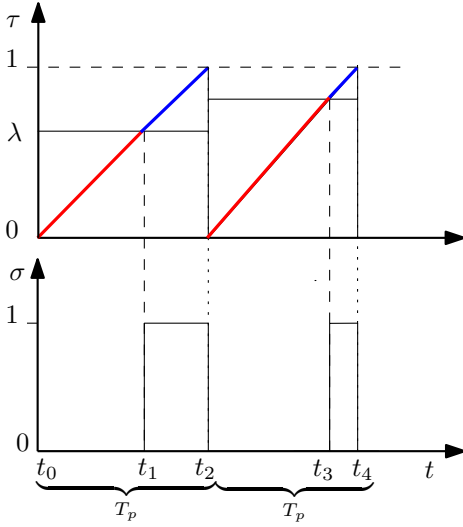


Fig. 2. PWM mechanism with sawtooth carrier. Top: T_p -periodic sawtooth carrier, τ , and λ the duty cycle. Bottom: output of the PWM block, σ .

(1), inducing an equilibrium in $z = z_e$ in the generalized sense of Krasovskii. This means that, in steady state, σ is expected to be a periodic signal of period T_p , spending a time λT_p in mode 1 and $(1-\lambda)T_p$ in mode 0, corresponding to the convex combination of the right hand of (2). Then, the time spent in each mode will be distributed in every time period according to the modulator shown in Fig 2. This regularization allows to identify the duty cycle, λ as the control signal.

In this paper, it is assumed without loss of generality that a carrier sawtooth waveform period starts at $t = 0$, as well as a sampling period.

The error equation associated with (1) in each sampling time t_k for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$ can be written as:

$$\dot{x} = A_\sigma x + B_\sigma, \quad (3)$$

where $B_\sigma := \mathcal{B}_\sigma + A_\sigma z_e$ such that $B_{\lambda_e} = 0$.

Direct integration of the dynamics of x in (3) along the sawtooth carrier period (Fig. 2), starting from an initial condition $x(t_{2k})$ at $t = t_{2k}$ yields

$$x(t_{2k+1}) = e^{A_0 \lambda T_p} x(t_{2k}) + (e^{A_0 \lambda T_p} - I) A_0^{-1} B_0 \quad (4)$$

$$x(t_{2k+2}) = e^{A_1 (1-\lambda) T_p} x(t_{2k+1}) + (e^{A_1 (1-\lambda) T_p} - I) A_1^{-1} B_1. \quad (5)$$

being $t_{2k+2} - t_{2k} = T_p$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

The desired behavior in steady state corresponds to $\lambda = \lambda_e$ and a limit cycle for x (see Fig. 3) considered in the following property.

Property 1: Consider a couple $(x, \lambda) = (x_e, \lambda_e)$ associated to (3) that satisfies Assumption 1. If there exist two vectors x_{e, T_p} and $x_{e, \lambda_e T_p}$ fulfilling

$$\begin{cases} x_{e, \lambda_e T_p} = e^{A_0 \lambda_e T_p} x_{e, T_p} + (e^{A_0 \lambda_e T_p} - I) A_0^{-1} B_0 \\ x_{e, T_p} = e^{A_1 (1-\lambda_e) T_p} x_{e, \lambda_e T_p} + (e^{A_1 (1-\lambda_e) T_p} - I) A_1^{-1} B_1, \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

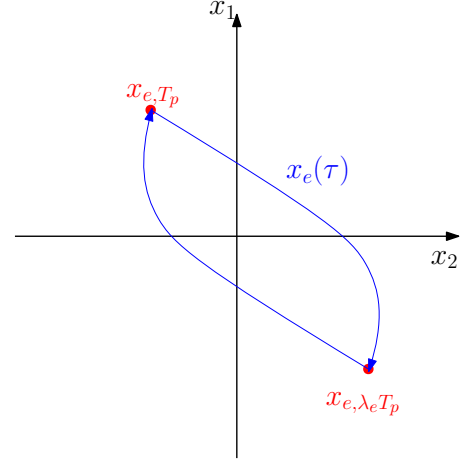


Fig. 3. Example of limit cycle according to Property 1 for a case with $n = 2$. The red points and the blue trajectory represent points (6) and curve (7), respectively.

then, there exists a limit cycle

$$\chi = \{(x \in \mathbb{R}^n / \exists \tau \in [0, T_p) : x = x_e(\tau)\}$$

in (3) defined by

$$\begin{cases} x_e(\tau) = e^{A_0 \lambda_e \tau} x_{e, T_p} + \int_0^\tau e^{A_0 \lambda_e \bar{\tau}} \mathcal{B}_0 d\bar{\tau} & \text{if } 0 \leq \tau < \lambda_e T_p \\ x_e(\tau) = e^{A_1 \lambda_e (\tau - \lambda_e T_p)} x_{e, \lambda_e T_p} + \int_{\lambda_e T_p}^\tau e^{A_1 \lambda_e (\bar{\tau} - \lambda_e T_p)} \mathcal{B}_1 d\bar{\tau} & \text{if } \lambda_e T_p \leq \tau < T_p \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

Proof. Curve (7) is a closed and isolated trajectory associated to (3). It is isolated because (x_e, λ_e) and (6) form a linear system of two equations with unknowns x_{e, T_p} and $x_{e, \lambda_e T_p}$ and then, (7) is unique. Consequently, (7) is a limit cycle. \square

Then, we are in conditions of formulating the problem.

Problem 1: Consider the switched system (1) with $N = 2$ and a PWM with a sawtooth carrier, as shown in Fig. 2. Then, the objectives here are

- to model the closed-loop system considering its hybrid character, that is, the existence of both discrete-time and continuous-time signals, as well as the sample and hold mechanism with a given periodic sampling time T_p .
- To design a control law for the duty cycle λ , without using averaged models.
- To achieve convergence of $x(t)$ to limit cycle (7) and to analyze stability properties for the hybrid system.

III. HYBRID DYNAMICAL MODEL

In this section, we will use the framework given in [14] about hybrid dynamical systems to model the controlled system, considering continuous-time and discrete-time dynamics. Hence, we propose the following hybrid dynamical

model of the controlled switched system (3), considering a sawtooth carrier for the PWM mechanism,

$$\mathcal{H} : \begin{cases} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{\lambda} \\ \dot{\sigma} \\ \dot{\tau} \end{bmatrix} = f(\xi), & \xi \in \mathcal{C} \\ \begin{bmatrix} x^+ \\ \lambda^+ \\ \sigma^+ \\ \tau^+ \end{bmatrix} \in g(\xi), & \xi \in \mathcal{D}, \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

where $\xi = [x \ \lambda \ \sigma \ \tau]^\top \in \mathbb{H}$ such that $\mathbb{H} := \mathbb{R}^n \times [0, 1] \times \{0, 1\} \times [0, T_p]$. The maps f and g capture both the continuous-time and discrete-time dynamics and are defined as follows:

$$f(\xi) = \begin{bmatrix} A_\sigma x + B_\sigma \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (9)$$

$$g(\xi) = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ \sigma \text{sat}_0^1 \kappa(x) + (1 - \sigma)\lambda \\ 1 - \sigma \\ (1 - \sigma)\tau \end{bmatrix},$$

The so-called flow and jump sets are

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{C}_0 &:= \{\xi \in \mathbb{H} : \tau \in [0, \lambda T_p], \sigma = 0\} \\ \mathcal{D}_0 &:= \{\xi \in \mathbb{H} : \tau = \lambda T_p, \sigma = 0\} \\ \mathcal{C}_1 &:= \{\xi \in \mathbb{H} : \tau \in [\lambda T_p, T_p], \sigma = 1\} \\ \mathcal{D}_1 &:= \{\xi \in \mathbb{H} : \tau = T_p, \sigma = 1\}, \end{aligned}$$

being

$$\mathcal{C} := \mathcal{C}_0 \cup \mathcal{C}_1 \quad (10)$$

$$\mathcal{D} := \mathcal{D}_0 \cup \mathcal{D}_1. \quad (11)$$

This hybrid scheme gathers the complete dynamics of the system. Indeed, the continuous-time dynamics of x evolves according the switching of σ . The selection of the last one is given by a sawtooth modulator defined by λ , τ and T_p . Variable $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ is the duty cycle and τ is a timer that defines a continuous-time sawtooth signal (the carrier shown in Fig. 2); Finally, $\kappa(x)$ is a function that computes the value of signal λ in every sampling time, t_{2k} . Indeed, when the solutions are in the jump set, two things can happen: either λ is updated (because the solution is in \mathcal{D}_1), or λ does not change (because the solution is in \mathcal{D}_0).

Solutions to $\mathcal{H}(f, G, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$ are given on the so-called hybrid time domain: $\text{dom}(\xi) \subset \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \times \mathbb{N}$, such that,

$$\text{dom}(\xi) = \bigcup_{j=0}^{\bar{j}-1} ([t_j, t_{j+1}], j), \quad (12)$$

for some sequence $0 = t_0 \leq t_1 \leq t_2 \leq \dots \leq t_{\bar{j}}$ with \bar{j} finite or infinite.

In the next section, a control law will be designed for system (8)–(11), achieving closed-loop stability. Now, let us rewrite the continuous- and discrete-time dynamics of

x to establish a Lyapunov function candidate. To do so, define $\Gamma_\sigma = \begin{bmatrix} A_\sigma & B_\sigma \\ 0_{1,n} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ such that during the flows:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \Gamma_\sigma \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (13)$$

Now, the following Lyapunov function candidate is considered

$$V(x, \lambda, \sigma, \tau) = \max \{W(x, \lambda, \sigma, \tau) - \alpha_1, 0\}, \quad (14)$$

where α_1 is a positive parameter and W is a quadratic function of x , which is defined as follows,

$$W(x, \lambda, \sigma, \tau) := \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^\top \mathcal{P}_\sigma(\lambda, \tau) \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (15)$$

with

$$\mathcal{P}_0(\lambda, \tau) := e^{-\Gamma_0^\top \tau} \bar{P} e^{-\Gamma_0 \tau}$$

$$\mathcal{P}_1(\lambda, \tau) := e^{\Gamma_1^\top (\lambda T_p - \tau)} e^{-\Gamma_0^\top \lambda T_p} \bar{P} e^{-\Gamma_0 \lambda T_p} e^{\Gamma_1 (\lambda T_p - \tau)}$$

and

$$\bar{P} := \begin{bmatrix} P & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

where $P \succ 0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ will be particularized later.

We are in position to define the target compact set, for which uniform globally asymptotic stability (UGAS) will be established:

$$\mathcal{A} := \{\xi \in \mathbb{H} : V(x, \lambda, \sigma, \tau) = 0\}. \quad (16)$$

It is worth noting that the Lyapunov function candidate is a single-valued function, it is continuous in $\xi \in \mathbb{H}$ and enjoys nice properties. The motivation for this choice is to have a Lyapunov function that remains constant during flows, keeps unchanged in the jump instants $((\frac{j}{2} + \lambda_j)T_p, j)$ for $j = 2k, k \in \mathbb{N}$ and gets $\Delta V < 0$ in each jump instant $((\frac{j+1}{2})T_p, j)$ for $j = 2k + 1, k \in \mathbb{N}$. This makes the candidate Lyapunov function non increasing (decreasing every two jumps), and proves the convergence of state to the set \mathcal{A} after each jump for $j = 2k + 1, k \in \mathbb{N}$, and x to the interior of $x^\top P x \leq \alpha_1$ as j goes to infinity.

IV. MAIN RESULT

Inspired by [32], this section presents a controller for the hybrid system (8)–(11) providing uniform global asymptotic stability (UGAS) of the compact set \mathcal{A} .

Theorem 1: Consider there is a λ_e associated with the operating point x_e such that Assumption 1 is satisfied, and matrices $P, Q \succ 0 \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ such that $Q \succ P$ and $M \prec Q - P \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, satisfying the following conditions

$$A_0^\top P + P A_0 + \alpha_2 I \prec -Q \quad (17)$$

$$A_1^\top P + P A_1 + \alpha_2 I \prec -Q \quad (18)$$

with $\alpha_2 > 0$ a design parameter that will determine the size of the convergence set, and as will be shown below, is related to the sampling time. Moreover, consider system (8)–(11), with

$$\kappa(x) \in \begin{cases} \lambda_e \left(1 - \frac{x^\top M x}{2B_1^\top P x}\right) & \text{if } B_1^\top P x \neq 0 \\ [0, 1] & \text{if } B_1^\top P x = 0, \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

Then, there is a value $T_p^*(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$ such that for any sampling time $T_p < T_p^*$, the following statements hold

- (i) \mathcal{A} is UGAS,
- (ii) the set

$$\mathcal{L} := \{\xi \in \mathbb{H} : x = x_e(\tau), \lambda = \lambda_e\} \quad (20)$$

is in the interior of \mathcal{A} .

Proof.

Hybrid system $\mathcal{H}(f, g, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$ with function (19) is well-posed because it verifies:

- \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} are closed sets in \mathbb{H} .
- f is a continuous function, hence it is locally bounded and outer semi-continuous. Moreover, it is convex for each $\xi \in \mathcal{C}$.
- g is outer semi-continuous and locally bounded.

We will consider the proof item by item.

Proof of (i): The proof of this item proceeds applying [33, Theorem 1]. Note that the candidate Lyapunov function, $V(x, \lambda, \sigma, \tau)$ (14) is continuous in $\mathcal{C} \cup \mathcal{D}_p$ and locally Lipschitz near each point in $\mathcal{C} \setminus \mathcal{A}$. Moreover, $V(x, \lambda, \sigma, \tau)$ is strictly positive definite in $(\mathcal{C} \cup \mathcal{D}) \setminus \mathcal{A}$ and radially unbounded. Likewise, it verifies, by definition $V(x, \lambda, \sigma, \tau) = 0$, for all $(x, \lambda, \sigma, \tau)$ in \mathcal{A} .

The next step of the proof is to ensure that the derivative of V along flows outside of \mathcal{A} is nonpositive (or more precisely in this case, equal to zero). More formally, the objective is to show that

$$\langle \nabla V(\xi), f(x, \sigma) \rangle \leq 0, \quad \forall (x, \lambda, \sigma, \tau) \in \mathcal{C} \setminus \mathcal{A}. \quad (21)$$

It is clear, from its definition, that $V(x, \lambda, \sigma, \tau) = W(x, \lambda, \sigma, \tau) - \alpha_1$ getting

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle \nabla V(x, \lambda, \sigma, \tau), f(x, \sigma) \rangle \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^\top \left(\dot{\tau} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \mathcal{P}_\sigma(\lambda, \tau) + \dot{\lambda} \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} \mathcal{P}_\sigma(\lambda, \tau) + \dot{\sigma} \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma} \mathcal{P}_\sigma(\lambda, \tau) \right) \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &+ 2 \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^\top \mathcal{P}_\sigma(\lambda, \tau) \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^\top \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \mathcal{P}_\sigma(\lambda, \tau) + \mathcal{P}_\sigma(\lambda, \tau) \text{He}(\Gamma_\sigma) \right) \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

The last equality comes from $\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \mathcal{P}_\sigma(\lambda, \tau) + \mathcal{P}_\sigma(\lambda, \tau) \text{He}(\Gamma_\lambda) = 0$.

Let us proceed now to analyze the second stability condition from [33, Theorem 1]. To do so, we take into account the special structure of hybrid system (8)–(11) which implies that the jumps occur at the ordinary time instants either $t_j = (\frac{j}{2} + \lambda_j)T_p$ for even j or $t_j = \frac{j+1}{2}T_p$ for odd j . We adopt here the following notation according to the hybrid time domain (12): $x_j = x(t_j, j)$, $\lambda_j = \lambda(t_j, j)$, $\tau_j = \tau(t_j, j)$ that correspond to the variables right before the jump at $t_j \in \{(\frac{j}{2} + \lambda_j)T_p, (\frac{j+1}{2} + \lambda_j)T_p\}$ and $x_j^+ = x(t_{j+1}, j+1)$, $\lambda_j^+ = \lambda(t_{j+1}, j+1)$ and $\tau_j^+ = \tau(t_{j+1}, j+1)$ right after the same jump. In the same way, we define $\Delta V = V(x_j^+, \lambda_j^+, \tau_j^+) - V(x_j, \lambda_j, \tau_j)$. Note that $x_j^+ = x_j$, $(\lambda_j^+, \lambda_j, \tau_j^+, \tau_j) \in \{(\lambda_j, \lambda_j, \lambda_j T_p, \lambda_j T_p), (\lambda_j^+, \lambda_j, 0, T_p)\}$.

There are two cases where the solution is in $\mathcal{D} \setminus \mathcal{A}$:

- $(\lambda_j^+, \lambda_j, \tau_j^+, \tau_j) = (\lambda_j, \lambda_j, \lambda_j T_p, \lambda_j T_p)$: Here, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V &= W(x_j, \lambda, 1, \lambda T_p) - W(x_j, \lambda, 0, T_p) \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} x_j \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^\top e^{-\Gamma_0^\top \lambda T_p} (\bar{P} - \bar{P}) P e^{-\Gamma_0 \lambda T_p} \begin{bmatrix} x_j \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

- $(\lambda_j^+, \lambda_j, \tau_j^+, \tau_j) = (\lambda_j^+, \lambda_j, 0, T_p)$: In this case,

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V &= W(x_j, \lambda_j^+, 0, 0) - W(x_j, \lambda_j, 1, T_p) \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} x_j \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^\top (\bar{P} - \Psi(\lambda_j)^\top \bar{P} \Psi(\lambda_j)) \begin{bmatrix} x_j \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} x_j^+ \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^\top (\bar{P} - \Psi(\lambda_j^+)^\top \bar{P} \Psi(\lambda_j^+)) \begin{bmatrix} x_j^+ \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

where $\Psi(\lambda_j) := e^{\Gamma_1(\lambda_j T_p - T_p)} e^{-\Gamma_0 \lambda_j T_p}$.

Notice that the manipulable signal, $\lambda_{j+1} = \lambda_j^+$ has to be computed at $t_j = \frac{j+1}{2}T_p$. For this, it is convenient to write ΔV in terms of x_j instead of x_{j+1} . Hence, from (13), we obtain the following relationship

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_j^+ \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \Psi(\lambda_j^+) \begin{bmatrix} x_j \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (22)$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V &= \begin{bmatrix} x_j \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^\top \bar{\Psi}(\lambda_j^+)^\top (\bar{P} - \Psi(\lambda_j^+)^\top \bar{P} \Psi(\lambda_j^+)) \bar{\Psi}(\lambda_j^+) \begin{bmatrix} x_j \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} x_j \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^\top \left(\bar{\Psi}(\lambda_j^+)^\top \bar{P} \bar{\Psi}(\lambda_j^+) - \bar{P} \right) \begin{bmatrix} x_j \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (23) \end{aligned}$$

where $\bar{\Psi}(\lambda_j^+) := \Psi(\lambda_j^+)^{-1}$, which has been adopted for readability. It is worth to highlight that λ_j^+ , which depends on x_j according to the definition of \mathcal{H} , is associated with the value of x at the jump instants. Indeed, $(x_j, \lambda_j^+, 0, 0)$ refers here to the initial value in each hybrid arc. In the sequel, with abuse of notation we will use λ and x to represent λ_j^+ and x_j , respectively.

In order to analyze the sign of (23), we must focus on small but nonzero values of the sampling period. With that aim, we will start by making explicit the dependence of this expression on T_p , for which the following decomposition is introduced.

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta V &= \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^\top \left(\bar{\Psi}(\lambda^+)^\top \bar{P} \bar{\Psi}(\lambda^+) - \bar{P} \right) \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} \text{He}(PA_{\lambda^+}) & (PB_{\lambda^+}) \\ (B_{\lambda^+}^\top P) & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} T_p + \mathcal{O}(T_p^2) \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

with $A_{\lambda^+} := A_1 + (A_0 - A_1)\lambda^+$ and $B_{\lambda^+} := B_1 + (B_0 - B_1)\lambda^+$, after dropping subscript j for ease of notation. The term $\mathcal{O}(T_p^2)$ is the residue of the first order MacLaurin series expansion on T_p . Now, let us assume that the maximum eigenvalue of the quadratic form of the residue

is upper bounded by a function of the design constants α_2 and α_1 , as follows,

$$\lambda_{max} \left(\frac{d^2 \left(\bar{\Psi}(\lambda^+, v)^\top \bar{P} \bar{\Psi}(\lambda^+, v) \right)}{2dv^2} \right) T_p \leq \min(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \quad (25)$$

$$\forall \lambda^+ \in [0, 1], \quad v \in [0, T_p].$$

Note that v is the uncertain variable of the Lagrange remainder of the MacLaurin expansion, and takes the role of T_p in the $\bar{\Psi}$ function definition. Note also that the maximum value of T_p satisfying this condition is the maximum sampling time T_p^* of Theorem 1. Eq. (25) would immediately imply that

$$\Delta V \leq \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}^\top \begin{bmatrix} \text{He}(PA_{\lambda^+}) & (PB_{\lambda^+}) \\ (B_{\lambda^+}^\top P) & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} T_p + (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \|x\|^2) T_p, \quad (26)$$

which will be used along the rest of the proof. It will also be shown that these constants determine the size of the domain of attraction, which highlights a tradeoff between T_p^* and the size of the convergence set.

Now, assuming that (25) holds, dividing (24) by T_p and substituting the upper bound of $\mathcal{O}(T_p^2)$ where required, gives,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta V}{T_p} &\leq x^\top \text{He}(A_{\lambda^+}^\top P + \alpha_2 I)x + 2B_{\lambda^+}^\top P x + \alpha_1 \\ &= x^\top \text{He}(A_{\lambda^+}^\top P + \alpha_2 I)x + 2(B_1^\top + \lambda^+(B_0 - B_1)^\top)P x + \alpha_1 \\ &= x^\top \text{He}(A_{\lambda^+}^\top P + \alpha_2 I)x + 2 \left(1 - \frac{\lambda^+}{\lambda_e} \right) B_1^\top P x + \alpha_1. \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

The last step has been obtained by applying the property

$$B_1 + (B_0 - B_1)\lambda_e = 0 \Rightarrow B_0 = -\frac{1 - \lambda_e}{\lambda_e} B_1, \quad (28)$$

stemmed from Assumption 1 and the error equation (3). Remember that $\lambda^+ \in [0, 1]$. First, consider that $B_1^\top P x = 0$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta V}{T_p} &\leq x^\top \text{He}(A_{\lambda^+}^\top P + \alpha_2 I)x + \alpha_1 < -x^\top Q x + \alpha_1 \\ &< -x^\top P x + \alpha_1 < 0 \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

applying LMIs (18)–(17) and $Q \succ P$. Then, (29) is negative for all $\xi \in \mathcal{D}_1 \setminus \mathcal{A}$.

Now, we take into account $B_1^\top P x \neq 0$ and we distinguish 3 cases:

- $0 < \lambda^+ < 1$: Inserting (19) in (27), applying conditions LMI (18)–(17), $M \prec Q - P$ and assuming that λ^+ is not saturated in (27), yields

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta V}{T_p} &\leq x^\top \text{He}(A_{\lambda^+}^\top P + \alpha_2 I)x + x^\top M x + \alpha_1 \\ &< -x^\top (Q - M)x + \alpha_1 \\ &< -x^\top P x + \alpha_1 < 0 \quad \forall \xi \in \mathcal{D}_1 \setminus \mathcal{A}. \end{aligned}$$

- $\lambda^+ = 0$: This case takes place when $\kappa(x) \leq 0$ such that (27) becomes

$$\frac{\Delta V}{T_p} = x^\top \text{He}(A_0^\top P + \alpha_2 I)x + 2B_1^\top P x + \alpha_1. \quad (30)$$

There are two possibilities, either $0 \preceq M \preceq Q$ or $M \preceq 0$. First, let us consider $M \preceq 0$. Here, the saturation in $\lambda^+ = 0$ is reached if $B_1^\top P x < 0$ (necessary for the argument of (19) to be negative or zero), being (30) negative for all $\xi \in \mathcal{D}_1 \setminus \mathcal{A}$ from the fact that condition (18) is satisfied.

Secondly, if $0 \preceq M \preceq Q$, then

$$\lambda_e \left(1 - \frac{x^\top M x}{2B_1^\top P x} \right) \leq 0 \Rightarrow 2B_1^\top P x \leq x^\top M x$$

which implies, from (18),

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Delta V}{T_p} &\leq x^\top \text{He}(A_0^\top P + \alpha_2 I)x + x^\top M x + \alpha_1 \\ &< -x^\top (Q - M)x + \alpha_1. \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, from $M \prec Q - P$ the following holds

$$\frac{\Delta V}{T_p} \leq -x^\top P x + \alpha_1 < 0 \quad \forall \xi \in \mathcal{D}_1 \setminus \mathcal{A}.$$

- $\lambda^+ = 1$: In this case, corresponding to the case when $\kappa(x)$ is saturated in its upper bound, making (27) equal to

$$\frac{\Delta V}{T_p} = x^\top \text{He}(A_1^\top P + \alpha_2 I)x + 2B_0^\top P x + \alpha_1. \quad (31)$$

Once again, two situations must be considered, $0 \preceq M \preceq Q$ and $M \preceq 0$. The saturation of the expression of $\kappa(x)$ at $\lambda^+ = 1$ with $M \preceq 0$ can only happen if $B_1^\top P x > 0$, which implies, from the equilibrium equation (28), that

$$2B_0^\top P x = -2\frac{1 - \lambda_e}{\lambda_e} B_1^\top P x < 0. \quad (32)$$

Therefore, (31) is negative for all $\xi \in \mathcal{D}_1 \setminus \mathcal{A}$, if (17) is satisfied. Noting that $0 \preceq M \preceq Q$ and

$$\lambda_e \left(1 - \frac{x^\top M x}{2B_1^\top P x} \right) \geq 1,$$

we obtain the following condition

$$x^\top M x \geq -2\frac{1 - \lambda_e}{\lambda_e} B_1^\top P x = 2B_0^\top P x.$$

The last step stems from (28). Then, taking the same steps as in the case $0 < \lambda^+ < 1$, yields

$$\frac{\Delta V}{T_p} < -x^\top (Q - M)x + \alpha_1 < -x^\top P x + \alpha_1.$$

Hence, for $\kappa(x)$ saturated in $\lambda^+ = 1$, we obtain

$$\frac{\Delta V}{T_p} < 0 \quad \forall \xi \in \mathcal{D}_1 \setminus \mathcal{A}.$$

Consequently, the solution at jump instants verify that $\frac{\Delta V}{T_p} < 0 \forall (x, \lambda, \sigma, \tau) \in \mathcal{D}_1 \setminus \mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{D}$, which ensures that set \mathcal{A} is attractive for small enough values of T_p .

The last step is to prove that \mathcal{A} is an invariant set, i.e., $g(\mathcal{A} \cap \mathcal{D}_1) \subset \mathcal{A}$ (remember that W does not change when $(x, \lambda, \sigma, \tau) \in \mathcal{C} \cup \mathcal{D}_0$). To do so, remember that we obtained

$$W(x, \lambda^+, 0, 0) - W(x, \lambda, 1, T_p) < -x^\top P x + \alpha_1.$$

Moreover, note that $W(x, \lambda^+, 0, 0) = x^\top P x$. Then, after some manipulations, we get

$$W(x, \lambda^+, 0, 0) - \alpha_1 < \frac{1}{2}(W(x, \lambda, 1, T_p) - \alpha_1).$$

Therefore, $W(x, \lambda^+, 0, 0) - \alpha_1$ is negative in the jumps for any $(x, \lambda, \sigma, \tau) \in \mathcal{A}$. Hence, if the solution to \mathcal{H} reaches \mathcal{A} , it will remain therein.

Finally, applying the nonsmooth invariance principle given in [33], and using the well posedness result established at the beginning of the proof, we can conclude that, for small enough values of T_p , \mathcal{A} is UGAS.

Proof of (ii): Now, we desire to prove that $\mathcal{L} \subset \mathcal{A}$. This is direct noting that $V(\xi)$ is only updated in each $x(t_{2k})$ of (4)–(5) that means when x is in $\mathcal{A} \cap \mathcal{D}_1$. Therefore, $W(\xi)$ takes the same value for each couple $(x(t_{2k-1}), x(t_{2k}))$, ensuring that $x_c := x_{e, T_p}$ is inside \mathcal{A} . \square

Remark 1: It is worth noting that the maximal solutions to \mathcal{H} with (19) are complete. This property comes from applying [14, Prop. 6.10]. Indeed, the flow set \mathcal{C} is the closure of the complement of the jump set \mathcal{D} . In other words, $\mathcal{C} \cup \mathcal{D}$ covers the complete state space and the boundary of \mathcal{C} belongs to \mathcal{D} . Moreover, item (c) never happens because $G(\mathcal{D}) \subset \mathcal{C} \cup \mathcal{D}$ and if Theorem 1 conditions are satisfied, then the solutions remain bounded avoiding the possibility of item (b). Then, we can conclude that the maximal solutions are complete, because the only possibly is item (a). \lrcorner

Remark 2: It is worth noting that the particular case $M = 0$ means an open-loop control with

$$\kappa(x) = \lambda_e.$$

Indeed, Theorem (1) proves UGAS property of the attractor even with this particular control law. Nevertheless, the open-loop character of this case makes this control law unsuitable for practical applications. \lrcorner

Remark 3: The maximum amplitude of the chattering in steady state for each variable of x is defined by $\max\{x_{e, T_p}, x_{e, \lambda_e T_p}\}$. \lrcorner

A. Adjusting P

Theorem 1 requires that some conditions for matrices P , Q and M are satisfied, leading to a feasible problem with many solutions for these matrices. However, we are interesting in reducing the volume of \mathcal{A} to bound the limit

cycle \mathcal{L} . To this end, we formulate the following convex optimization problem which present feasible solutions

$$\begin{aligned} \min_{P, Q} \quad & -\log(\det(P)) & (33) \\ & A_0^\top P + P A_0 + \alpha_2 I \prec -Q \\ & A_1^\top P + P A_1 + \alpha_2 I \prec -Q. \\ & P \prec Q \\ & M \prec Q - P. \end{aligned}$$

B. Adjusting M

This tuning parameter adjusts the transient time, modifying the response time, voltage oscillations, current peak, among others. Indeed, if $M \preceq 0$, the system response can be faster and/or can present current peaks and voltage oscillations, with tendency to saturate the control signal. Conversely, if $0 \preceq M \preceq Q$, the system can reduce the oscillations, diminishing the current peaks.

V. SIMULATIONS

Some simulations are performed to validate the results proposed here. For this, we select a boost converter whose model matrices are [34]:

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} -R/L & 0 \\ 0 & -1/R_0 C_0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -R/L & -1/L \\ 1/C_0 & -1/R_0 C_0 \end{bmatrix}, \\ B_1 &= B_2 = \begin{bmatrix} V_{in}/L \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

where the physical parameters are given in Table I. The physical state vector is $z = [i_L \ v_C]$, where i_L and v_C are the inductor current and capacitor voltage, respectively.

TABLE I
BOOST CONVERTER PARAMETERS.

COMPONENT	NOMINAL VALUE
V_{in}	24 V
R	11.5 m Ω
L	470 μ H
C	20 μ F
R_0	50 Ω

The selected operating point is $z_e = [8.4 \ 100]^T$, which is associated with $\lambda_e = 0.76$.

The optimization problem (33) provides

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} 6.12 & 0 \\ 0 & 1.35 \end{bmatrix} \cdot 10^7, \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} 1.58 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.67 \end{bmatrix} \cdot 10^5.$$

Moreover, $\alpha_1 = 1.68 \cdot 10^4$ and $\alpha_2 = 8.58 \cdot 10^5$. For ease of implementation and without performance losses, we have relaxed condition (25), by using a less conservative value $T_p = 10 \mu$ s.

Figure 5 shows a zoom of the state variables, the control input σ and the Lyapunov function $V(\xi)$ in transient time. It can be observed that the Lyapunov function is constant, excepts at time instants $t = kT_p$ with $k \in \mathbb{N}$, when it jumps a step downwards. Moreover, the control input σ evolves by switching between the functioning modes $\sigma \in \{0, 1\}$.

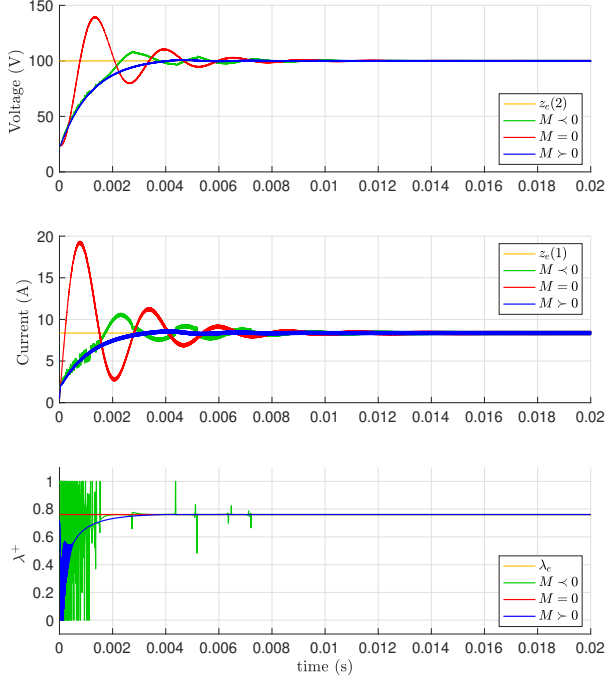


Fig. 4. State and control input (λ^+) evolutions, with $M < 0$, in green, $M = 0$, in red, and $M > 0$, in blue. The reference is shown in yellow.

TABLE II
CIRCUIT PARAMETERS VALUES

COMPONENT	VALUE	MODEL
V_{IN}	24V	
L	470 μ H	AGP4233-474ME
R	11.5m Ω	
C_1	20 μ F	MKP1848C62090JP4
R_C	5m Ω	
R_0	50 Ω	
Diode		C3D06060A
switch		C3M0065090D
Driver		1EDI20N12AF

VI. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

A test setup was built to validate the proposed hybrid scheme. Fig. 6 shows this experimental set up. It is composed of:

- A boost converter whose electrical parameters are given in Table II. These parameters correspond to the ones used in the simulations of Sect. V.
- An electronic card (model LEM LTS 15-NP) for the measurements of the inductor current and voltage sensor for the measurement of the output voltage. We built the voltage sensor by means of a resistor divider connected with an operational amplifier in buffer configuration.
- A dSPACE cardboard (DS1103) with a PowerPC 604e at 400 MHz and a fixed-point DSP TMS320F240.

The complete control scheme was implemented in the dSPACE card by means of Matlab-Simulink.

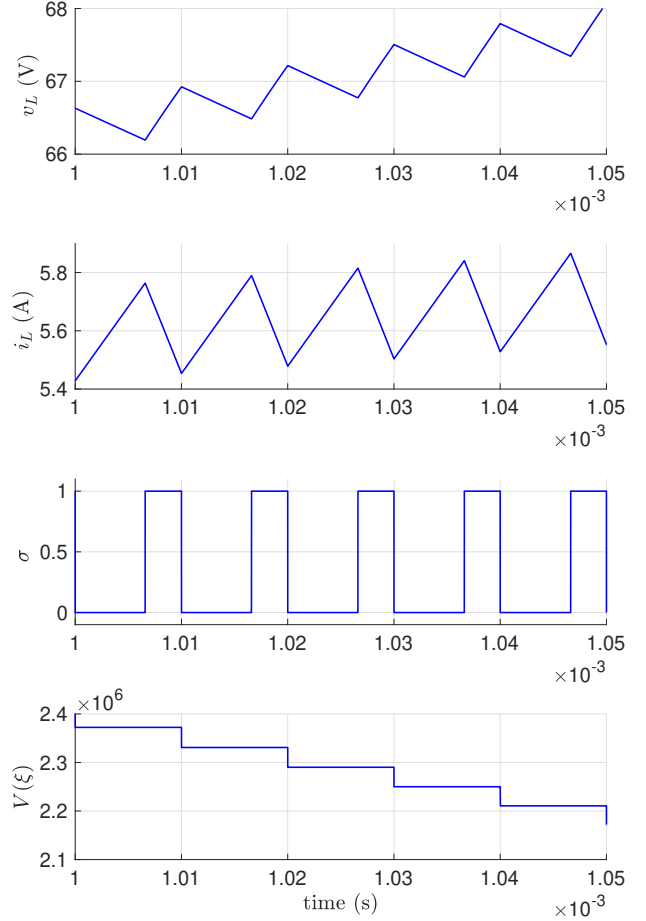


Fig. 5. Zoom of the state, control input (σ) and Lyapunov function evolutions, with $M > 0$ in transient time.

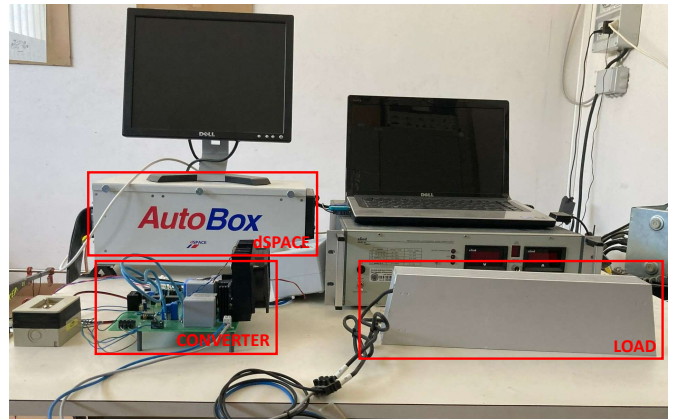


Fig. 6. Experimental set up.

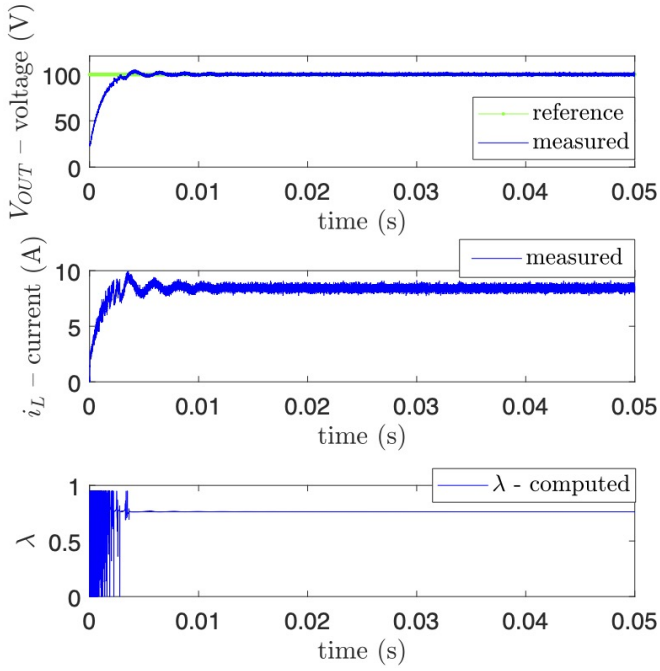


Fig. 7. Evolutions of the voltage, current and duty cycle in the start up.

We selected for these tests $M = 0.1Q$, corresponding to the best results obtained in Sect V.

Fig. 7 shows a start up transient from a initial condition equal to $x_0 = [0 \ V_{IN}]$ to a reference operating point computed by imposing an output voltage equal to $V_{out} = 100V$. The voltage and the current signals present a smooth behavior, as performed in simulation (see Fig. 4). Likewise, the steady state operation is shown in Fig. 8.

Finally, a perturbation in the load was introduced. The load R_0 was changed from $R_0 = 50\Omega$ to $R_0 = 75\Omega$ at 0.02s. The proposed algorithm does not provide a voltage output regulation, and an error in the voltage output is exhibited in steady state. However, if an external loop is added with a PI control as in [35], the output voltage is regulated in its reference value, maintaining a good performance.

VII. CONCLUSION

A hybrid model of switched power converters with PWM inputs and a sample-and-hold mechanism is proposed here. The study is particularized for two functioning modes, which is a common power converter application. Moreover, a new control algorithm that chooses the value of the duty cycle at the beginning of each PWM-sampling interval is designed from a rigorous model. For this choice of controller, HDS stability analysis is done, proving convergence to a limit set that can be bounded based on the choice of the size of the sampling period. The hybrid analysis also provides a Lyapunov function for the closed-loop system. Finally, an upper and lower bound for the chattering peaks obtained by the signals is provided. Experimental results show satisfactory closed-loop performance.

PWMs with different carriers and converters with more than 2 modes will be considered in future works. Moreover,

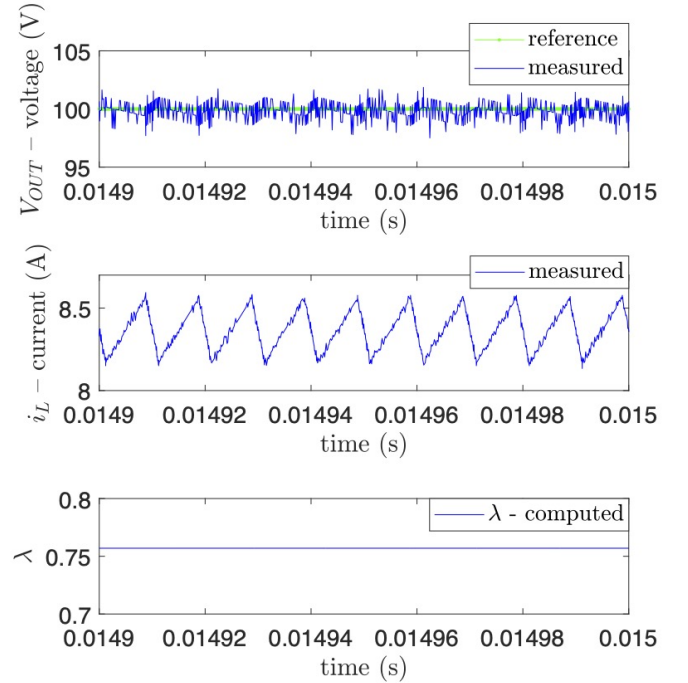


Fig. 8. Evolutions of the voltage, current and duty cycle in the steady state.

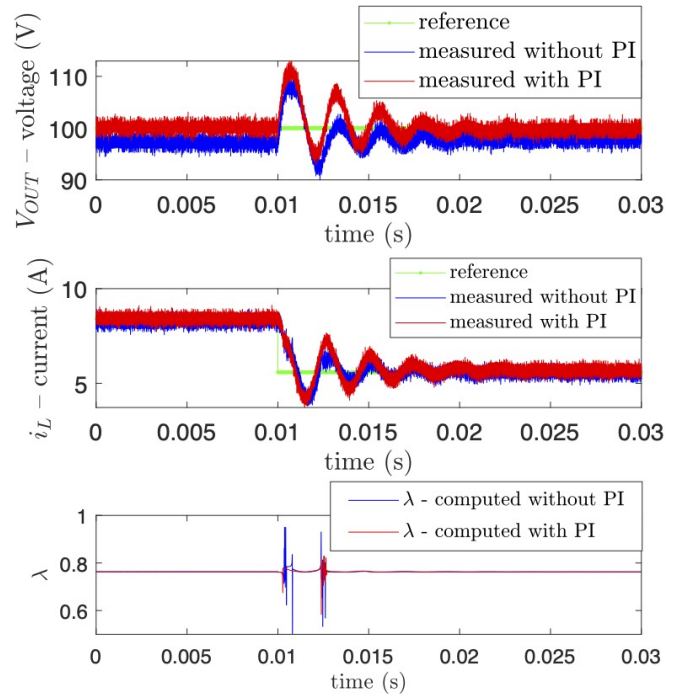


Fig. 9. Evolutions of the voltage, current and duty cycle without PI controller (in red) and with PI controller (in blue) for regulating the voltage output with a perturbation of R_0 .

a stability analysis with an external control loop that control the output voltage is expected. The consideration of more switches is left for future research.

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